

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 153

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—THE COSMIC DRAMAS.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—DAILY CHOCOLATE. Afternoon and evening.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—AFTERNOON, OR, THE MAGIC CHARM.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—AGNES.

ATHLETIC, 553 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Beckett streets.—HURRY DUFFY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM.

BOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—AMY ROBERT.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—MADAME MOORE.

BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE WINNING HAND—OUR BOY FROM LIMERICK.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

PARK THEATRE, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—BUFFALO BILL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—UNION SQUARE GARDEN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—OPERA AND LIGHT COMEDY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 2, 1873.

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THE PRESENCE OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA AT BERLIN is an extraordinary event. It shows the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age, which is bringing the rulers and peoples of all nations in communication with each other and is destroying the prejudices of race, religion and caste that have existed so long. We believe this is the first time the Mohammedan potentate of Persia has visited Berlin. The Emperor William, Bismarck and the Berliners comprehend the unprecedented event and are making the most of it. The Shah has a valise assigned to him, and all the honors proper to his position are bestowed. He will see a great deal, both in Germany and other parts of Europe, to enlighten him, and his journey may prove advantageous to the Persian people.

The Soudan Railway—Magnificent Enterprise of His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt.

We print in another column a detailed and interesting description of the Soudan Railway, conceived by His Highness the Khedive. It has seldom been the good fortune of the HERALD to announce the inception of an enterprise of such vast importance to the five continents. It is simply a project to bring unnumbered millions of negro savages into close communion with civilization and to annex a vast cotton and sugar empire, lying in the heart of Africa, to the fruitful fields of Lower Egypt. When we in America broke through the barriers of the Rocky Mountains and pushed the rail to the Pacific, and when the British bisected India, so that the iron horse could speed from Bombay to Calcutta in three days, two strong governments, rich in money, material and labor, gave these enterprises their fullest patronage and support. But, single-handed, the Man of the East, striving to rescue an entire Continent from its stagnation, is prepared to build a railway the starting point of which is one thousand miles from the Mediterranean, in the interior of Africa, and whose southern terminus is within two days' sail of the White Nile. From this distance we can hardly appreciate the magnitude of an undertaking involving an outlay of twenty million dollars in gold; the construction of eight hundred and eighty-nine kilometres of railway across the hottest of desert wastes; the building of a ship incline to avoid the First Cataract, that vessels may be drawn overland a distance of three miles, and the transportation of sixty-six engines and eleven hundred carriages to the heart of Ethiopia. Well, indeed, may the eyes of the world turn with wonder and admiration to the illustrious Khedive, who, in his little bureau in Abdin Palace, is perfecting every detail respecting the earthworks, permanent way, viaducts, arches, stations, telegraph lines, rolling stock and engineering. When Ismail Pacha ascended the vice-regal throne he found the finances disordered, the civil service demoralized and the military strength of Egypt in a woful state of inefficiency. With his immense personal fortune, accumulated as a merchant and cultivator, added to great business capacity he consolidated the debt and paved the way to a rapid liquidation. Soon recovering from the evil effects of the amazing prodigality of Said Pacha, he gave vigor to all branches of the administration, extended the railways and telegraphs, laid down a network of irrigating canals throughout the Delta provinces, reorganized the army and marine, and Egypt began to enjoy of a high degree of prosperity. The costly wars of his predecessors he avoided, and, instead of rushing to arms at every vexatious insult from Turkey and the Western Powers, he employed fifty or sixty lawyers in various parts of Europe to try every issue on its judicial merits. The Viceroy was not long in learning that the aggressions were not directed against himself and his people, but against his wealth. A race of corsairs grew up, and the unscrupulous gold gourmands infested Alexandria and Cairo and nearly every lingering stranger had his "claim." The abuse became so extensive that it painfully embarrassed every enterprise projected for the benefit of Egypt and the Eastern and Western World. An application was therefore made to the Western Powers for a reconstruction of the treaty stipulations by which it was still possible for this loathsome species of scoundrelism to flourish. An international tribunal was proposed by Nubar Pacha, on the part of the Khedive, in which the majority of the judges should be Europeans. It received the assent of many of the Powers, but for the moment the arguments of the Levantine litigants have prevailed. This shameful effect of the extra-territorial jurisdiction paralyzed every project of His Highness. He became involved in an interminable controversy respecting lands bordering the Suez Canal; he found that every foreigner was ready to abandon a contract when he could menace the Treasury with the *fat* of a Consul General, and thenceforth His Highness resolved that all improvements should be Egyptian, begun by Egyptian capital and prosecuted by Egyptian labor.

The Soudan Railway will be the first great product of this new line of policy. Under the direction of an engineer of experience we feel sure that the railway from Shendi to Wady Halfa will be completed within the three years' time allotted for the work. Its features are novel, and worthy of the attentive consideration of the American engineers who have constructed so many vast works, in order to surmount natural obstacles of stream, mountain or valley.

Let us follow the tide of commerce as it will ebb and flow when the passenger leaving the shores of the blue Mediterranean will be able to disembark at Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan, after a pleasant journey of fifteen days. Leaving Alexandria, a four hours' ride by rail brings us to Cairo, and, speeding along the banks of the Nile, we leave the river at Roda and continue our voyage by steamer for six days, when we arrive at the foot of the First Cataract, a thousand miles from the sea. Our steamer then passes into a cradle, which moves on the inclined ship railway, hauled overland by powerful hydraulic engines, of four hundred horse power, and we thus enjoy the novel sensation of living on board a vessel while riding on the railway. Launched again on the Nile we steam away to the Second Cataract, and there again take the express for a journey of six hundred and seventy-five miles to Shendi, and finally reach the vast alluvial plains of the Soudan. Here the resources of those Nile provinces, the wonderful variety of the peoples and the astonishing richness of the virgin soil remind us that we are in a New World. South, east and west are lands drained by the tributaries of the Nile, of vaster extent than two empires of the size of France, and capable of sustaining a population greater than inhabits the entire African Continent.

If we cast a horoscope of the future what results may not be achieved by the munificence of the Khedive! With the obstructions removed from the White Nile and steamers plying the waters to the Albert and Victoria Nyanzas, the great interior lakes must become bordered with thriving cities. Cotton and sugar from the Soudan will pour down the Nile to Lower Egypt, and manufactured articles and clothing will be sent to the destitute and neglected tribes of the interior. Not

only will Egypt experience a sudden acquisition of wealth, but a new route to India will be opened; railway communication to the Red Sea by the ports of Suakin and Massowah must follow, and, in the language of His Highness, "the same influences which have brought prosperity to the humblest fellah in Lower Egypt to-day will invade the Soudan with the locomotive, and the races you have seen in savagery and poverty will, I trust, in ten years become a thrifty, united community." But the influence of the Soudan Railway will not be felt in Egypt alone. Other enterprises must follow the general movement which such a strange power as the locomotive will engender throughout Africa. Immigration will pour in from the desert wastes of Arabia and over-crowded India, from dull Syria and insane Asia Minor; for such enterprises as the Russian Railway to India, and the Euphrates Valley road, are still but vague schemes. The Soudan Railway constitutes His Highness the pioneer and leader of progress in the East. In him seems to be concentrated all the vitality of the Orient. By the construction of the Suez Canal he rendered Egypt the pivot of the commerce of the Old World, as this railway will become the overland route between the Eastern and Western seas. In America we first built our great continental railway, and have now surveyed for the route of an Isthmian canal. But Asia and Africa were first severed by M. Lesseps, and now a continental railway is to push up the Valley of the Nile. It is the harbinger of a great future for Egypt and the East.

The Spanish Constituent Cortes Assembled in Session.

The new Cortes of Spain met in the character of a Constituent, or Constructive, Assembly, in Madrid, on Saturday, the 31st of May. The President of the Ministry, Señor Figueras, opened the session in a formal manner by the delivery of a speech. He set out with an executive pronouncement of the right of the Spanish people to choose their own government—a very important declaration of principle, not only for the Spaniards, but for the peoples of universal Europe, despite the fact that the President added, almost immediately, that the Republic has no concern with revolution in other States. A policy of order will be observed at home. The Republic is not ambitious of territorial aggrandizement. Slavery will be abolished in Cuba and Porto Rico. The government is in favor of a separation of Church and State. When the President of the Ministry concluded his address the Cortes organized by choosing Señor Orense President of the legislative body. The public career of the last named gentleman is sketched in the columns of the HERALD. It will be seen that he is a remarkable man—active, versatile and recuperative, even in the kaleidoscopic history of modern Spanish politics. The absence of opposition in the Cortes makes the work of the Madrid Ministry apparently easy. It will become so in reality if the Spaniards, or a majority of the people's representatives, can arrive at a common accord as to the nature and conditions of the national federation. This is, just at present, a little doubtful. One-fourth of the deputies elected are Catalans by birth, and these, it is alleged, will immediately commence to agitate for the removal of the capital from Madrid to Barcelona. Cadiz, with others of the great cities, will object, so that Señor Figueras and the members of the Ministry may perhaps soon again experience very many of the difficulties of office. They promise prudently, however, as Spaniards, territorial integrity, freedom from slavery and freedom of conscience. Carlism has sustained another heavy blow in the field, so that the Spanish governmental case is now before the nations, fully and completely, for adjustment.

Imports and Exports of France.

According to the report just published by the Customs Administration of France of the foreign trade of the nation for the first three months of the present year it appears that the exports amounted to 971,982,000 francs, which exceeds the amount for the corresponding period of 1872 111,183,000 francs. At the same time the imports were 150,584,000 francs less, being for the first three months of 1872 927,160,000, and for the corresponding period of 1873 776,576,000 francs. Nothing can show more plainly the healthy condition of the trade of France. Such a large balance of trade in favor of France—of exports over imports—accounts for the flow of specie to that country and the facility it has in paying its enormous indebtedness to Germany, without hardly any appreciable decline of credit. Truly France is a wonderful country. We know not which to admire most, the skill of its financial management or the resources and industry of the people. Our crude financiers and shallow politicians might learn a useful lesson from the French in this matter. A creditor nation, as regards foreign trade, will always have the advantage over a debtor nation. When will the American people comprehend this fact?

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The Internal Revenue receipts for the past month were \$12,353,107, and the total for the portion of the fiscal year, so far, \$106,016,222. We may reckon, then, that the income from this source will amount, for the fiscal year, to little less than \$120,000,000. The probability is there will be an excess of receipts over the estimates of nearly \$10,000,000. So, also, with the income from customs—there will be a large excess over the estimates. This is just what we anticipated when the Secretary of the Treasury pretended to be afraid his funds would fall short and wanted Congress to keep up burdensome and unnecessary taxation. Fifty millions more of taxation might have been taken off by Congress, and then the Treasury would have had an ample or surplus income. A large and unnecessary revenue is only a temptation to extravagance and corruption.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.—The judicial election in Illinois closes to-day. In some of the districts the farmers have nominated candidates on the railroad reform platform, and in others they have accepted the nominations of the conventions of lawyers and others, with the understanding that they shall support the farmers' movement. Strictly speaking, there are very few "party" candidates, but the elections to-day will test the strength of the so-called "farmers' granges," and probably foreshadow what effect they may have in the future upon both the republican and democratic organizations in the State.

Our Late "Long Parliament" at Albany and Its Voluminous Record—The Results and the Prospect for Reform.

On Friday morning last, at four o'clock, after an all-night session, with the rush and hurry and noise and confusion of Bedlam, and after a protracted existence of one hundred and forty-four days, our "Long Parliament" at Albany finally adjourned and dispersed. In its results, compared with many of its predecessors, it has been a success; but measured by its boastful trumpetings, its lofty promises and the "great expectations" of a confiding people, we may justly affirm that it went up like a rocket and came down like the stick. All things considered, it has done, perhaps, as well as could be expected; but, holding it to a rigid accountability, its record will not, without many scratchings, pass an honest inspection. Experience had taught us not to be over-sanguine of great things from this Legislature when coming in, and so we are not among the disappointed on its going out. "You may polish the Russian," said the great Napoleon, "but if you scratch him you will find him still a Tartar." By this token we are not greatly surprised that this extraordinary Legislature—extraordinary for its length, if not for its strength—though commencing its labors in January with all the gravity of the Joint High Commission, closed its deliberations on the verge of June, with all the buffoonery of a circus.

While many important measures were pending in the Assembly as the Supply bill and the bill in relation to the Elmira Reformatory (a bill singularly appropriate to the occasion) the House was engaged in a provincial burlesque of "Humpty Dumpty." Brimming over with youthful hilarity, many of the members had provided themselves with small tin trumpets, "squawkers," penny whistles, fish horns and children's Christmas rattles—these rattles being very convenient, because the member possessing one, while looking the Speaker honestly in the face and calling for "order," could, with one hand under his desk, keep up a distracting din without detection. The medley of this legislative orchestra of rattles, squawkers, whistles and fish horns, combined with the chorus of "Old Bob Ridley," Indian warwhoops, crows, cacklings, barking, calls to order and uproarious laughter, accompanied by the incessant rapping of the Speaker's hammer, was doubtless exceedingly amusing, but it was a disgraceful spectacle. It was a scene, moreover, strongly suggestive of indifference, recklessness and unfitness for their duties on the part of our lawmakers at the very time when the closest attention to the public business was demanded. From Washington to our remotest Territory the lobby jobbers, from the confusion and *abandon* of the last night of a legislative session, seldom fail to gather a profitable harvest, while measures of great moment are contemptuously cast aside. But these scenes at Albany of Thursday night and Friday morning last, apart from any schemes of spoliation which they may have served to cover, are scandalous and calculated only to bring the laws themselves, with the fountains of the law, into public contempt and derision.

We did not anticipate, on the meeting of this "Long Parliament," this incongruous assemblage of reformers, that they would inaugurate the millennium in the Albany State House or in our City Hall; and we are not surprised that, as a rule, in Senate and Assembly, a bill which would not pay could not pass. After many trials and tribulations and much wrangling between the two houses and the several cliques and coteries of reformers thereof, we have secured a new city charter and its supplements, in which there are some practical reforms; but it must be confessed that we are indebted for these things not so much to a patriotic devotion to the public interests by our legislative servants as to the necessities for a compromise between the contending factions for the offices and the spoils. If the general result is a piece of mosaic patchwork marvellous to behold there is yet something in it that promises to stick. We must, however, await the test of a fair trial before we can safely pronounce judgment upon this new charter. Let it have a fair trial, and meantime let us not forget the good old maxim that "Half a loaf is better than no bread." Our lawmakers, like other men, labor for the profits of their vocation. They consent, yes, they seek to serve, the State at Albany, because they expect to make it pay, and many of them do make it pay handsomely. A fixed compensation to the legislator which does not cover his board bill is not in this view a very powerful incentive to vigilance against measures that have money in them, and should he, on his short rations, prefer a divide or a dividend to a retrenchment or a reform, we need not despair of the Republic. In the good old times of "the Forty Thieves" every man of them was charged as feathering his own nest through any ring or combination that would serve. Things have been bravely altered since that day, but still "Number One" is the law paramount, the supreme law of the land, and the grand idea even of reform in every legislative body.

We hold, therefore, that our "Long Parliament" at Albany, considering what it might have done in jobs and rings and such good things, has plucked the goose known as the State Treasury with commendable moderation. It has given us a new charter bristling with reforms, though our tax bills are rather increased than diminished. This charter was the special work assigned to this reform Legislature; but though it devoted the time of an ordinary session to this remarkable compromise and its supplements it has given us besides an extraordinary record of hard work. It has passed a catalogue of bills, good, bad and indifferent, numbering a thousand or more, and it had made considerable headway on seven hundred other bills, meritorious or otherwise, which only failed for lack of time or proper "engineering." Is this a small matter in the cause of reform? A thousand bills from one Legislature are surely enough of law and order to serve the purposes of the Commonwealth till next January. In addition to the new charter and its supplements proper our city has been given the Police Justices' bill, the bill creating a new Commission of Emigration and a Commission of Charity and Correction; the bill annexing a part of Westchester county to the metropolis; the bill in relation to taxation, a subject of surpassing interest to the tax payers; the bill dividing the city into new school dis-

tricts and creating a new Board of Education; the bill defining the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court; the bill inaugurating the People's Water Transit Company; the bill in relation to the supply of water to the city to be acquired in Putnam county, and a budget of gridironing horse railroad bills too numerous here to mention.

All these measures are among the reforms or changes made in the administration of our city affairs within the last five months, and there are several important general laws passed at the late session which apply to this island as to all other parts of the State. Among these are the "Professional Thieves act," now in active operation—an act calculated to be a terror to rogues and ruffians, but in the hands of ignorant and insolent officers calculated also to result in high-handed outrages upon honest citizens. Then there is the new Marriage law, an act of the highest importance to all parties about to assume the silken bonds of matrimony. By this act ministers in the marriage service are authorized to administer oaths to parties seeking to be married. Upon oath they are to testify as to age, responsibility, residence and other facts, and, if caught fibbing therein, they are liable to the penalties of perjury. This delicate matter of age (to the ladies) involves a question of woman's rights, more valuable than the ballot box. But how they are to meet it they must themselves determine. Next, we have a number of important acts relating to the law of procedure, tax laws and various enactments in the list of a thousand bills, more or less, passed at this late long session of reform—new laws, of which our citizens, from time to time, during the Summer or Fall, will be apt to understand the bearings.

Among these acts is the temperance measure, known as the Ohio bill, which makes the liquor seller responsible for the conduct of the liquor drinker, and for the damages which he may inflict, in a state of intoxication, upon the members or the property of his family or of other parties. This law, it appears, works well in the West; but, from the conversations of various parties interested in the subject here, "it is a law which cannot be enforced in this city short of the burning of gunpowder." The bill, according to our despatches, was yesterday signed by the Governor. So the blow of this Ohio temperance hammer may fall upon New York at any time. Should the act be put into operation, even before the Fourth of July, our citizens, liquor dealers included, will best subserve their own interests in faithfully abiding by the law. Submission to the laws is the only law of safety to a free people, who for unjust laws

In the matter of rapid transit some progress has been made; but we are far from believing that the best, or nearly the best, has been done. We rejoice that our "Long Parliament" is ended, and we congratulate the people of the city and the State that if, in its voluminous record of bills passed, there are many jobs, there are also some wholesome measures of substantial value. Reform is a plant of slow growth, and its fruit is often blighted in the ripening. Our crop of 1873 is better than was that of 1872, and let us hope for a still better yield of good fruit in 1874.

Whit Sunday Thoughts of the Frenchmen.

Yesterday was Whit Sunday, the season commemorated by the Christian Church as representing the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the little band of believers who had gathered in that upper room in Jerusalem. Outside of the Catholic churches and a few of the Episcopal churches very little attention was paid to the day or the event which it serves to commemorate; and of those who did notice it not one has measured up to the grandeur and importance of the subject. In the Cathedral Rev. J. J. Kean related the circumstances of the Spirit's descent somewhat as the evangelists narrate them, and then contrasted the boldness and intrepidity of the apostles after they had received the Holy Ghost with their fearfulness and trembling the days and nights before. The Church has great reason to rejoice in this last and best gift of the Saviour, but we unto us if we remain deaf to the voice of the Holy Spirit. The Day of Pentecost was the birthday of the Christian Church in its sublimest sense.

Dr. McGlynn, on the same subject, presented the beautiful analogy between the creation of man and the establishment of the Christian Church. When Adam was formed he was a mere mass of inanimate matter until God breathed into him a soul. In like manner the Church, though formed before, was soulless until the Day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost descended upon the disciples in cloven tongues like as of fire. The Doctor recommended his people to pray that the Spirit would lead the wandering and erring sheep into the true fold, intimating at the same time that the Catholic Church is that true fold. A fair interpretation of the words of the pastor of St. Stephen's would imply that goodness and truth are confined to one Church and one set of men.

Rev. Dr. Kirkus, on the descent of the Holy Ghost, advanced the idea that the ecclesiastical polity, the rituals, liturgies, ceremonies, sisterhoods and hierarchies of the Church had all existed from the beginning, and Christ is the chief corner stone of them all. But is this truth? and does the Word substantiate this statement? We had always thought that these things were an after-growth of Christianity and some of them, indeed, of very modern times. But Dr. Kirkus is an LL. B. as well as a D. D. and ought to be posted, and he declares that they all existed from the beginning. So that Jesus neither made nor unmade them, but merely became a corner stone, upon which, of course, a fitting temple of rituals, ceremonies and sisterhoods could be reared, instead of a temple of saved souls.

Dr. Partridge, of Brooklyn, saw in the descent of the Comforter the doctrine of the Trinity clearly indicated—the Father sending, the Son entreating and the Holy Ghost descending. It is a great mystery, but the mysteries of the Godhead are as jewels in a beautiful casket which cannot be broken or opened by human power, but must remain sealed until God, who has the key, shall open it. The Doctor argued against the idea that the Holy Ghost is a mere attribute or essence, and insisted that He is a divine person; and because of the light reflected by Him Jesus Christ belongs as much to our time as to the ancient days when He was upon earth. The very same power which quick-

ened His corpse is quickening His biography and raising it from the grave of antiquity, and, through the work of sanctification, enabling men everywhere to understand, appreciate, love and obey Him.

"He who entertains a thorough contempt for his fellow man is prepared to commit against him any conceivable crime. To hold man in contempt is to hold God in contempt." So said Rev. S. H. Taft in the Church of the Messiah. To admit that these words contain the truth, and nothing but the truth, would be to assert that God and man are essentially synonymous. We do not hold that contempt of man is contempt of God. There are some men so unlike God, or anything that is God-like, that we can scarcely have any other feeling than contempt for them. Nor do we believe that contempt for men would lead us to commit any conceivable crime against them. The contempt for criminals in olden times, which we are assured was something outrageous, has given way to great affection for them and a degree of contempt for their victims in our days; so that our advance or improvement in this regard is only partial. By and by, if we advance at the same rate, we shall probably see our greatest criminals in the cheapest places of power, and immediately after we may look out for the millennium or something worse.

Dr. Holme, discoursing on the guilt and consequences of suicide, treated his people to some scraps of ancient history, sacred and profane, and to a contrast of the lives of distinguished philosophers and great and good men of Bible history. While many of the former took their own lives not one of the latter ever committed suicide. Those recorded in the Bible as having taken their own lives, from Saul to Judas, were bad men. The teachings of the philosophers tend to death, those of the prophets and apostles to life. The subject is an interesting one and worthy of more general attention and consideration.

Mr. Frothingham finds so much poetry in religion that there is very little prose left for us who may not be so poetic as he. All the great events recorded in the Old and New Testaments are poetic fancies and pictures of the imagination. Eden, with its fruits and flowers and its innocent couple communing with God; Moses crossing the Red Sea; Elijah fed by ravens; Christ's birth in the manger, and His transfiguration on the mount, which no geographer has ever found or will find—these and many more are but poems or paintings of the imagination. Is Mr. Frothingham himself a fiction or an imaginary being? Or are we printing and commenting upon the words of a veritable man and a sane man? Will some one apply his rule and answer?

Mr. Beecher yesterday gave his congregation a pretty good peep at his tendency toward Universalism, which has been looked for some time. Because God has said he will have mercy upon whom He will have mercy there is a presumption in Mr. Beecher's mind that sinners may be admitted to heaven—in a low plane to be sure, but the outer boundary of heaven is far better than the highest place on earth. Indeed, is it so? If it was possible for a pure spirit to sin in heaven, is it not also possible for the one sinner or the second or third who may get even to the outer boundary to take a summer-sault therefrom to the pit also? Or is it any more likely that a man who has lived his three-score years and ten here without an experimental knowledge of God will by death be brought any nearer to God in heaven, even if he should get there? These are queries that may have some bearing upon this theory of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Talmage gave his congregation a few arousing considerations why they should awake to righteousness. One is the obstacles that lie in the way of our salvation; another is the value of the soul involved, and a third the glory to be won.

At the open air services in Leffert's Park, Brooklyn, the Rev. George A. Hubbell preached a justification by faith and the consequences thereof.

Siren Summer.

The Summer season is at hand—the season when churches and theatres simultaneously close; when the tapers expire on the altar and the footlights cease to universally flash. The departing prima donna packs the house while her maid packs her trunks. The operatic curtain descends, and Fashion floats out of the Academy shaking the dust of the season off her fatigued and sandaled foot. Passages are taken for Europe; lovely Summer residences are announced by the column in the advertisements; the doors of the watering places fly open with the happiness of long-closed wings; ocean saltiness impregnates the atmosphere, and all the world looks seaward. The cottage by the cliff becomes a cool desirability, and, like the dying Falstaff, we babble of green fields, hoping to live in them. If we turn up our eyes we see a heaven pulsed with Summer stars; if we look around us, we see fields silently beating with their many-tinted floral veins. The city becomes nauseous. The more romantic of us only half enjoy the hotel's marble counter, with its picturesque but artificial drinks. If we are to have milk punch, let the vaccine ingredient be very strong. Along the dust-laid streets let the water sprinkler do his duty well. Blessed be the genius who first married "cool" and "sparkling" at the altar of soda water, and conceived the idea of an alabaster fountain bursting with the frothy richness of its own varied creams. Let us welcome the opening of the public baths, where young and old and male and female may drink in at every pore long pleasure-draughts of coolness, and soiled humanity may macerate itself up to rose-flushed flesh and health. If with one hand we bid farewell to oysters let us with the other extend a welcome true to clams. Schools shut and the clerk sees the end of his Saturday by three o'clock, and Gavroche, under the shadow of the new Post Office, takes his solitary refreshment of ice cream. The time of the fruiterer's triumph is come, and pink lemonade is seen on the stand. Winter, with frigid and gawgaw face, has long breathed its last, and now advances the sensuous and snow-white hop, bringing with her the balmy of seagirt shores and the magnetic